

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1889.

Attention is called to the explanation of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the desirability of confining the refunding operations of maturing bonds to the issue of 4 per cent, instead of attempting the 3 per cent, as proposed by Mr. Fernando Wood's bill.

While we, and some of the southern Democrats, are denouncing Gov. Garcelon and Council for cheating the majority of the voters of Maine out of the result of their expressed will at the polls, we might find a similar thing to denounce nearer home. We may say right at home, in the city of Wilmington. While this city had nearly 2,000 Republican majority, a squad of Democrats went to Raleigh and procured the passage, through an infamous legislature, of a bill which so divided the city into wards that the Democrats have six Aldermen and the Republicans four. This was done by creating three wards with about 1,000 voters, and two wards with about 3,000, and also so that the taxable value of property was less in the three wards than the other two. We are living under the bare-faced fraud now in this city, in the charter of which the principle that all political power by right exists by the consent of the governed, is denied. People are living here and paying taxes under a city government which is as much a fraud as Garcelon proposes in Maine. But we can't help it—yet.

It is admirable, the manner in which that excellent statesman, Lot M. Morrill emerges from the quiet of the Portland Custom House, and stills the angry waters, even as Neptune rose to the surface and quieted the stormy Aegean by a nod. His first letter to Garcelon was a model of the most approved style of epistolary writing of that kind, and put the distorted wits of Garcelon to the test. His second letter was still more smoothly diplomatic, and the interlocutions of the "memorandum" appended to it, were in themselves a complete refutation of the shallow subterfuge on which Garcelon had based his actions. Everybody turned an ear towards the tones of the sage, excitement cooled, all parties gave attention, and the conspirators were non-plussed. The false postulates on which Garcelon stood were jerked from under his feet, and he saw in these insinuating interrogatives proof that instead of having obeyed the law, as he had claimed, he had been violating it. It was a triumph of epistolary dialectics which confounded opponents and soothed the raging tempest of the popular uprising.

Mr. Park Benjamin in his official report of the Tay disaster considers certain hypotheses. This bridge, it appears, was built on the assumption that it would withstand six times the weight and twice the wind pressure likely to be encountered. How, then, did it come that 11 spans should suddenly fall when the pressure of the train was only on two? He speculates how iron changes from a fibrous to a crystalline state in consequence of steady and repeated vibration, and cites instances how iron has been thus weakened. And he raises the question whether this Fifth of May bridge, eleven spans of which fell at once, when nine of them had no extra pressure, is not to be explained on this theory of the iron being weakened by the isochronous vibrations caused by the wind, so that when the extra weight of the train came on the vibration was increased so far laterally by the extra pressure that the strength, or rather weakness, of the iron did not permit the span to recover and swing back. If iron, that old, honest and reliable metal which has served the world so long, has now become demoralized by wind and gets weak and frivolous, and performs such antics as it did at the Tay, it is well if we are careful how we ride on giddy iron trusses, a hundred feet in the air, over chasms, cataracts and wild waters.

The emigrants to Indiana do not seem to agree with the florid representations of Senators Ransom and Hill about the heavenly condition in which they are situated in the south. Somebody up in Indiana has interviewed the North Carolina emigrants. One of them says, "I have a plastered house to live in with five rooms. Me and my family have plenty to eat, and we never had such good times in our lives. I get 60 cents a cord for cutting wood. My wife worked for one of the neighbors yesterday and got 75 cents for it. I never met such good white friends in my life." The correspondent observes that they all talked in the same way.

The small islands of the West Indies, known as the Leeward Islands, are becoming a source of sugar supply to this country. Five years ago none was received from them. Last year three hundred thousand dollars worth was shipped.

The old Astor House is yet owned by the Astors.

THE THIRD TERM.

Those persons among the Republicans who are forgetting the example and inculcations of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Andrew Jackson, and the inherent prejudices of nine-tenths of the American people of all parties, against any departure from the Republic and any advance towards a monarchy, will do well to pause in their present infatuation. It is not safe for a man to put one foot into quick sands, nor is it safe for the Republican party to commit an act contrary to all our experience, repugnant to the public judgment, and in violation upon the principles of our institutions. If this blunder is committed it will have to be apologized for forever after. If the Republican party were weak and in distress, and in peril, there might be some shadow of excuse for this trifling with vital principles. But it is not. It is strong in the hearts of the people, and the way to keep that strength is not to take the most direct way to lose it.

A CHAPTER OF JUDICIAL HISTORY.

A memoir of the late Benj. Robbins Curtis, who occupied a place upon the bench of the Supreme Court for several years, and who resigned on Sept. 1st, 1857, to take effect on the first day of the following October, has recently been published by Little, Brown & Company, Boston. The work is edited by his son, B. R. Curtis, and among the matter is a detailed statement of the reasons which induced Mr. Curtis to resign. The reason in a nut shell was contained in a letter addressed to Mr. George Ticknor, in which Judge Curtis says, "Then as regards the court and the public, I say to you in confidence, that I cannot again feel that confidence in the court, and that willingness to co-operate with them, which are essential to the satisfactory discharge of my duties as a member of that body; and I do not expect its condition to be improved." The statement which we are about to make is drawn from sources contained in the book, and will be especially interesting to lawyers. We publish the details as we find them, and have no doubt of their accuracy.

In the Dred Scott case, the opinion of the Chief Justice which was accepted and treated officially as the opinion of the court, was delivered in a conference of the court on Friday, the 6th day of March 1857. It was also read in court on the next day, Saturday, March 7th. The facts in the case were that Scott, a slave, was taken by his owner from the slave state of Missouri to the free state of Illinois, and thence to Fort Snelling in that part of the Louisiana purchase which was above 36°-30', kept there from 1834 to 1838, and then taken back as a slave to Missouri with his wife and four children. Scott brought suit for his freedom in the Circuit Court of Missouri, and got a decision in his favor; that it was taken to the Supreme Court of Missouri on a writ of error, where the decision of the Court below was reversed. On this decision the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error. Judge Nelson, to whom was assigned the decision of the Court, avoided the question whether Scott had become a citizen of Illinois in consequence of his stay there, and confined itself to a decision on the merits of the case.

Judge Nelson's opinion decided that Scott became a slave again by returning to Missouri, and that the judgment of the Circuit Court of Missouri should be affirmed. This opinion of Judge Nelson's was afterwards, at the next term set aside, and two questions framed by Chief Justice Taney, to be argued de novo—first, as to the powers of the Appellate Court on certain conditions, and second, whether the Appellate Court is bound to take notice of the whole record, and whether the plaintiff is a citizen of the state of Missouri, within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Judiciary Act of 1789. So the second argument was made.

In the meantime Judge Curtis had made a dissenting opinion to the decision of the Court made on the 7th of March, and it had gone on record, as he supposed, and soon appeared in a Boston paper, creating great excitement. After this had occurred he learned that the decision of the Court delivered on the 7th of March had been materially altered. Whereupon he requested of Mr. Carroll, the Clerk of the Court a copy of it, and it was refused him. Whereupon he wrote to Chief Justice Taney asking for a copy of the decision. To this the Chief Justice replied in a letter stating that he had not the decision read to the Court on the 7th of March, but a copy of his order to Mr. Carroll, the Clerk, directing him not to give the opinion to anybody. Upon this Judge Curtis wrote to the Chief Justice sharply, replying to his criticisms, to which Judge Taney replied with a good deal of perturbation and insinuation. Judge Curtis then replied again at length, and with still dignity, and the correspondence ceased.

In the notes which Judge Curtis made at the time on these letters, he said, "these additions to the original opinion read twice in Court and agreed to by a majority of the Court" another to upwards of eighteen pages. No one can read them without perceiving that they are in reply to my opinion." The fact turned out to be that instead of printing the real decision agreed on the 7th of March, more than eighteen pages were added, only three Judges assenting! It was well that Mr. Curtis withdrew from among men who were by their conduct debasing the highest Court to the purposes of demagogues. The old Chief Justice never explained by what process he amended and altered an opinion which had once been agreed upon in open Court.

REFUNDING SCHEMES.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY SHERMAN.

Senator Morrill makes public the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury concerning refunding:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1878.

Hon. Justin S. Morrill, Committee on Finance, United States Senate.

SIR:—In response to your verbal inquiry I have the honor to submit the following observations respecting the refunding of the National debt:

In addition to the \$15,415,000 six per cent bonds absolutely payable December 31, 1880, and \$945,000 payable July 1, 1881, the following bonds of the United States will become redeemable within the next year and a-half, viz: May 1, 1881, five per cent \$508,440,350 June 30, 1881, six per cent 264,321,350

Making a total of \$772,761,700 The annual interest on which is \$41,331,295.20.

About one-half of these are coupon bonds having coupons running only to the dates of redemption, and, if they are not refunded or paid off, the holders will have to be supplied with additional coupons at the expense of the Government, and at a cost probably nearly as great as was paid for an original issue of a loan.

It is manifest that these bonds cannot be paid off in 1881, and I therefore felt it to be my duty to recommend in my annual report that authority be granted to refund them into four per cent bonds, thus effecting a saving in the annual interest charge of about ten and one-half millions.

The present time I believe to be most advantageous for such refunding, probably much more favorable for the operation than any future time, and we have at hand, in the four per cent, a bond already well known and extremely popular.

The successful funding of so large a portion of the public debt and these bonds during the past year was mainly due to the exceptionally favorable state of our foreign and home trade and the resumption of specie payments, and it is my firm belief that our wisest course is to refund the remainder of the bonds bearing a high rate of interest while this state of affairs continues.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives on the 31st instant by the Hon. Fernando Wood, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and which has been sent to me, provides as follows:

"That so much of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 23, 1871, to refund the public debt to the extent of \$1,500,000,000, as has now been exhausted and executed, be, and the same is hereby, modified so as to limit the rate of interest upon the bonds yet to be issued, as authorized by these acts, to a rate of interest not to exceed 31 per centum per annum."

This bill, if enacted into a law, would perhaps be construed as prohibiting the sale of bonds for resumption purposes at a greater rate of interest than 31 per cent, although such is not probably the intent of the bill.

Aside, however, from its possible bearing upon the ability of the Department to maintain resumption, I believe that its passage would be fatal to refunding, although I should, of course, be happy to refund the debt into three and a-half per cent, if it were practicable to do so.

That a three-and-a-half per cent bond would not now sell for par I am fully satisfied, and I see no reason to expect that such a bond will be more favorably looked upon as an investment than the bonds now on hand. In 1881 then it would be now—On the contrary, with the revival of industry and the great activity in manufacturing, signs of which are already to be seen in all parts of the country, and the constant and increasing demand for money arising therefrom, it seems to me to be not at all certain that we shall then be able to borrow freely at even five per cent per annum, and of the correctness of these views I received the most positive assurances during my recent visit to New York.

Our four per cent consols now having twenty-eight years to run, were worth during the first half of this month 102½, at which price they yield to the investor (to carry to maturity) 3.85 per cent per annum. A thirty years' three and one-half per cent bond to yield the same income would have to be purchased at 93.70. Again, a four per cent bond to yield but three and one-half per cent, an annual would have to be purchased at 108.88, and therefore a three per cent bond cannot sell for more than the four per cent bonds are worth 108.88.

With a market supply in the market, the great bulk of them having been absorbed as permanent investments, the four per cent bonds are now selling for nearly the best price ever obtained for them, but it is not probable that this price can be fully maintained against an additional issue of any large amount, and I would remind you that during the late refunding operations, sales of these bonds had to be suspended more than once owing to derangements in the money market and the unfavorable state of the exchanges, these causing the bonds to fall below par, at one time to ninety-eight per cent. Fortunately, these derangements were but temporary, and after a few days delay, the Department was able to resume sales.

As before stated, I think the present an exceptionally favorable time for the refunding, and I am satisfied that the five and six per cent bonds, so soon to become redeemable, cannot be so safely and so profitably provided for in any

other manner. The very large amount to be refunded prior to July 2, 1881, nearly \$800,000,000, is considerably in excess of the amount refunded in any one year since refunding began, and I respectfully submit that the time now available is none too great for the purpose.

The passage of the bill introduced by yourself in the Senate and by General Garfield in the House of Representatives, will, I believe, enable the Department to refund the entire amount prior to the maturity of the bonds, but it should not result in speedily refunding the whole of them, that clause of the bill which renders applicable the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870, &c., will enable the Department to "call" such five per cent bonds after they shall have matured, and to redeem them with the proceeds of the sale of such bonds, as authorized, the four per cent bonds should include, of course, whatever premium the bonds may then sell for.

While it is not thought safe to assume that, upon resuming funding operations (with the prospect of an emission of four per cent bonds about equal in amount to the present issue), the bonds will remain at a price much if any above par, it is thought that under the operation of the proposed bill parties may be induced to surrender the bonds now held by them upon the payment, not to exceed the difference in interest between the bonds received and those issued.

Very respectfully,
JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

MAINE.

Gov. Garcelon at Bay—The Legal Aspects of the Case—Mr. Lot M. Morrill Submits the Legal Points for the Supreme Court to Consider—The Fallacy of the Fusionist Position Exposed.

We submit a good deal of space to the memorandum of ex-Gov. Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, furnished in reply to the request of Gov. Garcelon that he would furnish the legal points which he desired the Supreme Court to consider. He writes a letter to Garcelon which is a model of quiet sarcasm. What we publish below is termed a "memorandum." The points specified open the way to the bottom of the whole of the infamous fraud, by showing that it was the duty of the Governor and Council, if they found the returns from any place technically defective, to allow an opportunity to amend or correct them. By reading carefully the "memorandum" below any one can understand how willfully the Garcelon gang have put themselves in the wrong. The following are the questions to be submitted to the Court:—

MEMORANDUM.
I. It is the duty of the Governor and Council, in canvassing the returns for Senators and Representatives to the Legislature, to allow corrections therein by the record under the Constitution and laws of the state, and to what cases can such corrections extend? If not their duty, have they then the right or power to allow such corrections at their option?
II. Is a return signed by less than a majority of the Aldermen of a city so defective that it cannot be counted as it stands? If so defective, can a duly attested copy of the record be substituted for it, and be legally counted? The cases of Lewiston, Bath, Rockland, and Saco are referred to.
III. Is a return which places a number of votes opposite the word "scattering" so defective that it cannot be counted when the whole number of votes so placed, added to any minority candidate, would still leave a clear plurality to another candidate? And if so defective on its face can it be corrected by the record? If not, is it referred to is that of the City of Portland.
IV. If a return has not the signature of the Town Clerk, as in the case of Lebanon and Albion, can a duly attested copy of the record be substituted therefor and the vote be legally counted?
V. Have the Governor and Council any right to reject a return bearing the personal signatures of the Clerk and a majority of the municipal officers, because from evidence alibi they are satisfied it was not signed or sealed in open town meeting, or was signed by the Selectmen in blank at the meeting, and after the adjournment of the meeting filled in by the Clerk; or because one of the selectmen signed the return in blank, filling in the name of the town and county before the town meeting, and after the adjournment of the meeting signing an alien, as is alleged in the case of Scarborough, or because a second return was sent to the Secretary of State different from the first, and not other signatures being regular in all respects; or because the de facto officers who sign the returns from any cause were not legally chosen, or were merely disqualified from holding the office; or because the return is attested by a Clerk pro tempore, as in the case of Yanceyboro; or by a "Deputy Clerk," as in the case of Scarborough; or because a second return was sent to the Secretary of State different from the first, and not other signatures being regular in all respects; or because the de facto officers who sign the returns from any cause were not legally chosen, or were merely disqualified from holding the office; or because the return is attested by a Clerk pro tempore, as in the case of Yanceyboro; or by a "Deputy Clerk," as in the case of Scarborough.

VI. Is it competent for the Governor and Council, when a return states the names of the persons voted for and the number of votes for each, and each signature is genuine, to admit evidence alibi, as to any neglect in the town officers before or at the town meeting to comply with any of the various requirements of the Constitution and laws?
VII. Is it the duty of the Governor and Council, or have they the right to reject a return because the whole number of ballots is not stated therein, as in Otisfield and other towns; or because the whole number of ballots stated differs from the sum of the votes returned for the several candidates, as in the case of Farmington and other towns?
VIII. Has a ballot with the names of the candidates printed in two columns, instead of one, a distinguishing mark within the meaning of the statute, so that it should not be received into the ballot-box; if so received and retained is it the duty of the Governor and Council to count it, even if a protest against its use is annexed to and sealed up with the return by the Selectmen, and the return made subject to the legality of the ballot, as alleged in the case of Skowhegan?
IX. Should votes returned as cast for John Burnham and John Burnham be counted for the same person or two different persons; or votes returned for Alfred Cushman and Alfred Cushman; or for James W. Clark and James W. Clark; or for John T. Wallace and John T. Wallace, Jr., be counted as cast? Are these and all other errors in the names and initials of the persons voted for correctable by the record?
X. If the vote of the first candidate named in a return is carried out in letters and figures, and the vote of the three succeeding candidates is indicated by ditto marks, is it the duty of the Governor and Council to count the votes for the last three candidates be rejected in the state? If any defect exists in such a return, is it correctable by the record?
XI. Have the Governor and Council the right to reject a return on the ground that two or more of the signatures were forged or written by one hand, merely on an inspection of the return itself, without evidence from either of the officers purporting to sign, as in the case of Webster, Lisbon, New Sharon, and other towns; or have they the right to reject such returns on any evidence submitted by one party alone, without first giving notice to the other party and giving to him the right to introduce counter evidence; or have they the right to act on or consider any protests, affidavits, or papers outside of the returns, unless upon the charge that the signatures of the subscribing officers were not affixed with their own hands; or have they the right to reject any return on account of such protests, affidavits, or papers taken ex parte, and filed by one party without the knowledge of the other, without first giving to such adverse party notice, and the right to introduce counter evidence?

XII. Should the return herewith annexed from the town of Gadsboro be counted for Oliver P. Bragdon or Oliver B. Bragdon, all the other towns in the same class being returned for Oliver P. Bragdon?
XIII. When the Governor and Council decide that there is no return from any town or town which a Representative can be summoned to the Legislature, is it their duty to take such steps as will insure to the voters of such city or town a new election by which they can secure a Representative in the Legislature? The cases of the five disfranchised cities are referred to.
XIV. Have the Governor and Council the right, and is it their duty, to recall any certificate of election improperly or erroneously issued by any Senator or Representative; or, if they cannot recall a certificate, have they the right, and is it their duty, to issue a new certificate to the person entitled thereto under this opinion of the court?

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND.
A terrible accident occurred on the train between Edinburgh and Glasgow on the 25th. In passing over the high bridge at the Frith of Tay, near Dundee, the bridge gave way, and the whole train dropped about a hundred feet into water 47 feet deep, and every passenger was lost. The number is between 50 and 100. The train lies on quicksand and it is thought will be speedily submerged in the mud unless it is extricated soon. Six bodies have washed ashore.
The bridge is a comparatively new one, about two miles long, having only been opened last May. It had 85 spans, ranging from 27 feet to 245. The long spans, near the centre were the ones which fell. It was considered a great triumph of engineering. The bridge was of iron and built on the truss style. No conclusion has yet been reached as to what caused the fall of these great girders. There seems to have been nothing in the length of the spans inconsistent with sound principles of engineering. There are in the world truss bridges with spans 450 feet long, and 93 feet above the water.
There is the utmost distress in Edinburgh, Dundee and Glasgow on account of the calamity. The Queen has telegraphed her sympathy and condolences, and the whole of Great Britain is astounded.

Senator Vance is quoted as saying of Grant, "For him we have only the bitterest hatred. His policy of reconstruction should be pushed in hell, the flames of which will not long be withheld from the Grant." Vance probably hasn't used that sort of language lately, but his smiles now frequently take the sulphurous flavor of the infernal regions, as when he threatened that when the Bourbons got into power they would make it "worse for the Republicans than Sodom and Gomorrah." The south has indeed been a small sized and stupid hell to Republicans, and as full of mean devils as hell is of lefty Beelzebubs.

A negro struck by lightning finally jumped up, saying, "Who fire dat gun?"

officers before or at the town meeting to comply with any of the various requirements of the Constitution and laws?

VII. Is it the duty of the Governor and Council, or have they the right to reject a return because the whole number of ballots is not stated therein, as in Otisfield and other towns; or because the whole number of ballots stated differs from the sum of the votes returned for the several candidates, as in the case of Farmington and other towns?

VIII. Has a ballot with the names of the candidates printed in two columns, instead of one, a distinguishing mark within the meaning of the statute, so that it should not be received into the ballot-box; if so received and retained is it the duty of the Governor and Council to count it, even if a protest against its use is annexed to and sealed up with the return by the Selectmen, and the return made subject to the legality of the ballot, as alleged in the case of Skowhegan?

IX. Should votes returned as cast for John Burnham and John Burnham be counted for the same person or two different persons; or votes returned for Alfred Cushman and Alfred Cushman; or for James W. Clark and James W. Clark; or for John T. Wallace and John T. Wallace, Jr., be counted as cast? Are these and all other errors in the names and initials of the persons voted for correctable by the record?

X. If the vote of the first candidate named in a return is carried out in letters and figures, and the vote of the three succeeding candidates is indicated by ditto marks, is it the duty of the Governor and Council to count the votes for the last three candidates be rejected in the state? If any defect exists in such a return, is it correctable by the record?

XI. Have the Governor and Council the right to reject a return on the ground that two or more of the signatures were forged or written by one hand, merely on an inspection of the return itself, without evidence from either of the officers purporting to sign, as in the case of Webster, Lisbon, New Sharon, and other towns; or have they the right to reject such returns on any evidence submitted by one party alone, without first giving notice to the other party and giving to him the right to introduce counter evidence; or have they the right to act on or consider any protests, affidavits, or papers outside of the returns, unless upon the charge that the signatures of the subscribing officers were not affixed with their own hands; or have they the right to reject any return on account of such protests, affidavits, or papers taken ex parte, and filed by one party without the knowledge of the other, without first giving to such adverse party notice, and the right to introduce counter evidence?

XII. Should the return herewith annexed from the town of Gadsboro be counted for Oliver P. Bragdon or Oliver B. Bragdon, all the other towns in the same class being returned for Oliver P. Bragdon?
XIII. When the Governor and Council decide that there is no return from any town or town which a Representative can be summoned to the Legislature, is it their duty to take such steps as will insure to the voters of such city or town a new election by which they can secure a Representative in the Legislature? The cases of the five disfranchised cities are referred to.
XIV. Have the Governor and Council the right, and is it their duty, to recall any certificate of election improperly or erroneously issued by any Senator or Representative; or, if they cannot recall a certificate, have they the right, and is it their duty, to issue a new certificate to the person entitled thereto under this opinion of the court?

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND.
A terrible accident occurred on the train between Edinburgh and Glasgow on the 25th. In passing over the high bridge at the Frith of Tay, near Dundee, the bridge gave way, and the whole train dropped about a hundred feet into water 47 feet deep, and every passenger was lost. The number is between 50 and 100. The train lies on quicksand and it is thought will be speedily submerged in the mud unless it is extricated soon. Six bodies have washed ashore.
The bridge is a comparatively new one, about two miles long, having only been opened last May. It had 85 spans, ranging from 27 feet to 245. The long spans, near the centre were the ones which fell. It was considered a great triumph of engineering. The bridge was of iron and built on the truss style. No conclusion has yet been reached as to what caused the fall of these great girders. There seems to have been nothing in the length of the spans inconsistent with sound principles of engineering. There are in the world truss bridges with spans 450 feet long, and 93 feet above the water.
There is the utmost distress in Edinburgh, Dundee and Glasgow on account of the calamity. The Queen has telegraphed her sympathy and condolences, and the whole of Great Britain is astounded.

Senator Vance is quoted as saying of Grant, "For him we have only the bitterest hatred. His policy of reconstruction should be pushed in hell, the flames of which will not long be withheld from the Grant." Vance probably hasn't used that sort of language lately, but his smiles now frequently take the sulphurous flavor of the infernal regions, as when he threatened that when the Bourbons got into power they would make it "worse for the Republicans than Sodom and Gomorrah." The south has indeed been a small sized and stupid hell to Republicans, and as full of mean devils as hell is of lefty Beelzebubs.

A negro struck by lightning finally jumped up, saying, "Who fire dat gun?"

MAINE.

As we write on Wednesday the situation in Maine is as follows:

First. It is not certain whether Garcelon will assent to referring the propositions of Mr. Morrill to the Supreme Court. But the impression is that he will not.

Second. The arms and ammunition have been quietly removed from the arsenal at Bangor to Augusta.

Third. The troops of the state are by order of Garcelon held in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

Fourth. The Mayor of Augusta informs the Governor that he can preserve the peace in that city, and requests him not to order troops to the city. On this subject Garcelon is non-committal.

Some Republicans are proposing to refer the returns to the last Senate, which they assert is justified by law. And they determine to exhaust all legal means, the Garcelon gang are trying to get up counter meetings.

The aspect of things may be changed before the end of the week. It is now well settled in the public mind that it was in the discretion of the Governor and Council to allow the returns to be corrected or amended, and that they made indecent haste in doing what they were not obliged to do, by rejecting returns on account of irregularities, when the spirit of the law was that opportunity should have been given to correct the return. This adds to the damning villany of the Garcelon gang. The N. Y. Herald says sensibly:

No sane human being can doubt that if the votes legally deposited in the ballot boxes could be legally counted the Republicans would have a majority of the legislature. The citizens honestly did their part in depositing their legal votes in a strictly legal manner. They ought not to be defrauded of their choice by the negligence of the returning officers, unless the law is so explicit and absolute that no way can be found for making the popular will effective. When technicalities are made to obstruct right and justice Governor Garcelon himself should rejoice to have a way pointed out to him by which the intentions of the voters could be respected without any violation of law. There is nothing which he should so much desire as to be relieved from the odious responsibility of nullifying the votes which were legally and honestly put into the ballot boxes. He will make a great blunder if he refuses to submit the points of the Court.

Thursday.
Gov. Garcelon decides to submit certain of Morrill's questions to the Supreme Court. He has sent the questions directly to the Court. An indignation meeting has been held in Ellsworth against Garcelon, which was addressed by Eugene Hale.

Petitions from 40 additional towns have been forwarded to Garcelon, praying him to refer matters to the Supreme Court.

Friday.
The Governor has submitted with some variation but substantially Mr. Morrill's questions to the Supreme Court. A telegraph to the Boston Herald, however, says that the Governor will take no notice of the decision of the Court and that it would not affect the result; that the court is completed and the certificates issued. The telegram also says that the Governor's questions are so framed that the decision of the Court will be favorable to the fusionists. The fraud will continue, if this telegram is true, and the investigation by the Court is a farce, and the villany goes on.

Saturday.
All the Judges, (seven) of the Supreme Court of Maine are in session at Bangor, and have received the Governor's questions. It is ex-Senator Morrill's belief that although Garcelon's questions are so framed as to restrict the Court, that the Court would nevertheless answer the real questions.

Attorney General Tappan, of New Hampshire, believes that a writ of *quo warranto* would lie in each contested case, if the Attorney General of Maine would apply for it.

Gen. Tombs said yesterday in reply to a question asked him as to the whereabouts of Alexander H. Stephens: "I don't know, but I think Alex. must be trying to get married, he is hanging around Narragansett Pier. I have written him that if he did not come home, I would administer on his estate and take his place in Congress."

If you want to talk heavy science say "protydy of hydrogen," instead of ice. It sounds bigger, and not one man in a thousand will know what you mean.

If our Christian women will, from the first, intelligently dedicate themselves and their children to the Lord, and set them an example of holy living afterward, a race of Samuels, pure in heart and in life, will arise to illustrate the blessed and holy office of the devout and intelligent mother, and there will be a better generation to aid in building up the kingdom of our Lord and his Christ, upon the earth.

Mrs. House, of New York, who has deserted three husbands, has just married the fourth. The happy couple are boarding. The husband is afraid he can't keep house.

JEWELRY
\$75.00 worth for \$15.00
—AND A—
Solid Abyssinian Gold Watch
FREE!

The above offer is genuine, although at first sight you would consider it impossible. We will explain: Since we first established our business here, March 1st, 1878, we have sold particular attention to the buying, selling and auctioning of Jewels and

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Watches, often buying at as low as one-tenth their value, and in no instance have we paid over \$100 for any watch. Since starting we have always been able to dispose of these goods in Chicago and throughout the regular channels of trade at the country at nearly regular prices, as fast as we could procure them, but owing to the large number of orders for watches, the jewelers and manufacturers throughout this and other countries during the months of July and August (the time when the jewelry business is stagnant), we have now on hand an immense stock of the most desirable watches, of every make, and which we have bought at lower prices than ever before. In our most advantageous manner possible, and make room for new ones which we shall receive in the next few days. We have hit upon the following novel plan:

We propose to give you a list of the most desirable watches, giving opposite each article its regular retail value, and sell to you at the rate of Five Dollars worth for \$1.00. The watches are of every make, and we will send you, POSTPAID, any article to the value of \$25.00 on receipt of \$1.00 article to the value of \$25.00. We have a list of the entire list. Below we give a list of the most valuable of these goods.

LIST OF JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Each
Gen's New Style Seal Rings or Pins, 8c.
Steele Buttons, Engraved or 8c.
" Engraved Buttons, 8c.
" Setting, 8c.
" Round or Long Link Vest Chain and Chain, 8c.
" or Ladies' Chain, Band, Fancy Stone or Cameo Rings, 8c.
Ladies' Fancy Stone or Cameo Rings, 8c.
" Stone or Engraved Ear-Drops to 8c.
" Stone or Engraved Ear-Drops to 8c.
" Engraved and Fancy Cuff Pins, 8c.
Any Three of the above articles will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 50c.
Ladies' Broad Band Bracelets, Engraved \$1.00
" Fancy Diamond Studs, 1.00
" Heart, Shell, etc., 1.00
" or Gen's Brilliant Diamond Set 1.00
" Rings, 1.00
" Long Fancy Shawl or Bosom Pin, 1.00
" Fancy Extension Ear-Drops to 1.00
" Gen's Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Stone 1.00
" Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Stone 1.00
" Studs (3), 1.00
" Cameo and other Stone Rings 1.00
" Heavy Link Vest Chain and 1.00
" Extra Fine Studs, 1.00
Any Five of the above articles will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$1.00.
Gen's Long New Style Vest Chain and 1.50
" Seal Rings and Pins, New 1.50
" Styles and Extra Fine, 1.50
" Heart, Shell, etc., 1.50
" or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and Onyx Stone Rings, 1.50
" or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and Onyx Stone Rings, 1.50
Ladies' Long Link Vest Chain, 1.50
" Extra Engraved Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Pins, 1.50
" Long Opera or Grand Chain, 1.50
" Extra New Style Seal Rings, 1.50
Any Six of the above articles will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$1.50.
Gen's Solitaire or Cluster Australian Diamond Pins, \$1.50
" Diamond Pins, 1.50
" Diamond Studs (3), 1.50
" Heavy Large Solitaire Australian Diamond Pins, 1.50

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, 1880.

FROM WASHINGTON

Grant's Quiet Visit.

WATCHING THE "MAINE MUD-
DLE"

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY'S
WAR ON SWINDLERS.

NEW DEMOCRATIC TACTICS
AGAINST SECRETARY
SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1880.

During the past week Washington has been one of the most uneventful of places. General Grant came, it is true, but his coming caused scarce a ripple of excitement. There was no "Grant boom," here. Simply and quietly as any other citizen, he came to the city, went to his old church, called at the Departments, and visited with his old friends. There was respect shown him in the raising of hats when he was on the streets walking, or driving. Of enthusiasm there was none. But the "show business" has commenced again in Georgia. Some of his friends wish it could cease.

The New Year has come, and this, its first day, is perfect. The calm of the past week is only broken by one event worth noticing even here. It is that the Republican National Committee has made an official call for the National Convention to meet in Chicago on the 2nd day of June, next.

Maine is still the topic of conversation. The President allowed himself to be interviewed last Monday. He was of the opinion that an understanding would be reached. The reporter said, "that the Democrats will back down, do you mean?" "They cannot do otherwise," was the President's answer. In the meantime a meeting of prominent southern members of Congress has been held here, and they telegraphed to Governor Garcelon to hold out. He promptly answered that he would. To say what will, or what will not be done in Maine, is the merest guess work. That the Democratic Governor and Council are committing a great wrong there is no doubt. Nor is there any doubt that a very slight incident or accident might cause bloodshed, the result of which no man could foretell. Meanwhile not a little talk is going on among the politicians as to the effects of the "Maine Muddle" on the coming Presidential campaign. "Glaine must settle this in favor of his party, and show that he can control his state, or he will stand no chance at Chicago next June," has been said many times in my hearing. That it will have its effect in some degree is conceded by many of his friends here.

The war made on the lottery companies by the Postmaster General is attracting much attention. On the one side it seems that if once each month from 300,000 to 500,000 of the intelligent people of this enlightened country want to send from \$1 to \$10 each, to Generals Beauregard and Early, and other ex-Confederate officers in Louisiana and Kentucky, it is nobody's business except those who send. They know that not one-half of all that is sent is accounted for in any way, and they have been told again and again, that the big prizes are either not drawn at all, or if drawn, they are as a rule drawn by those in collusion with the managers. Why attempt to stop these fools from investing in Beauregard's and Early's lotteries? On the other hand it is urged that the mails should not knowingly be made the medium by which thieves and swindlers may fatten on the public. Mr. Key attempted to prevent the traffic in lottery tickets, through the mails. During the last week some of the ablest lawyers of the country, foremost among them Senator Carpenter of Wisconsin, have been contesting his action in the Courts in behalf of the lottery companies. Not at all dismayed the Postmaster-General followed up his war on the lotteries by ordering that all letters directed to four New York city banking firms of great newspaper reputation, should be returned to the senders or sent to the dead-letter office. On the heels of this order came the explanation. These banking firms were myths. One man was behind them all, and he was simply engaged in swindling the public.

It is estimated that he spent about \$40,000 annually in advertising, and that he must have received about \$2,000,000 from the people of the country. His plan was simple. He asked you to send \$10 to him and he would put it into a stock combination and you should share the profits, he to take his commission as any other broker. If the \$10 was sent, in a short time you would probably receive a notice that your \$10 had made \$60 which was placed to your credit. Still later, notice was given that by some pressure of the "bears" in the stock market the \$60 which the \$10 had been lost. If you wanted to, you could remit again and

the banker would try once more, &c. The point was that you never received any money back. Bad as this swindle was, and how great it was all now know. It is "small potatoes" and "swindle the hill," compared to the lottery swindle which General Key is endeavoring to break up, and for which he deserves the thanks of the people of the whole nation.

Secretary Sherman made resumption of specie payment a success when every Democrat in the land said it was impossible. He succeeded in refunding a large portion of the national debt bearing six per cent interest in bonds bearing four per cent interest, in spite of the active opposition of the Democratic politicians and press; and in doing so he saved the people about \$15,000,000 a year in interest alone. There is still a large portion of the debt bearing six per cent interest which soon becomes due, and which must be refunded. Mr. Sherman asks authority from this Democratic Congress to refund this six per cent debt at four per cent, and urges most conclusive reason why that is the best rate for the people. Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, thinks he is an abler financier than Secretary Sherman, and he proposes to introduce, as a Democratic measure, a bill providing that that portion of the debt soon falling due shall be refunded in bonds bearing but three and a half per cent interest. This rate Mr. Sherman thinks is too low to be successful in view of the fact that much of the capital that was seeking investment in bonds is now going into manufactures and commerce. Having failed in making a single point against the Secretary heretofore, Democratic partizan malice now takes this new shape to thwart him. H. C. F.

THE EXODUS.

Present Condition of Refugees in
Kansas.

TOPEKA, KAN., Dec. 31.—A staff correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, who has been making an investigation of the exodus in Kansas during four weeks' travel through the State, writes a letter from here giving his conclusions. He estimates the number of refugees in the State at 15,000. Of these he thinks that probably one-fifth were able to buy a little land, and are making good progress in farming. Most of the others have found, through the Freedman's Relief Association, places as laborers, and are giving good satisfaction. In no county did he find them burdened upon corporate charities, but the demand for these laborers has been stretched to its fullest capacity, as the accumulation of refugees at the barracks (now nearly 700) for whom no places can be found, clearly indicates. Judging from what he has learned from refugees themselves, and from the increasing number—now from twenty-five to fifty arriving every day—he predicts that the movement to Kansas will soon assume such proportions again as to astonish the country, and unless the tide can be turned or the charity of the North more readily bestowed, that suffering, which the relief committee, although laboring faithfully with the means at their command, has not been entirely able to relieve during the recent cold weather, will soon be turned to general destitution and great suffering among the pauper refugees.

Pegram, the negro pedestrian, who came out fourth in the recent foot race at the Madison Square Garden, is described by the *Boston Herald* as a pious Baptist of that city. He ascribes his success to prayer. "I prayed for strength," he says. "I thought of that verse in the fortieth chapter of Isaiah and the last verse, which says: 'But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary, and they shall walk and not be faint.' That's the words that kept ringing in my ears all the time. If I hadn't been a good man I would not have got where I did."

Since the beginning of the Ministerial crisis in Spain, which resulted in the fall of the Martinez-Campos Ministry, the political excitement in Madrid has been growing in intensity. Gen. Campos was a favorite with the populace, and his fall provoked much popular indignation. The army also resented it, officers of high grades threatening to resign and others putting their names on the retired list. The Liberals, too, who had been fighting for liberty and reform in Cuba, believed that all their labors had come to naught by the dismissal of Gen. Campos. The popular excitement was intensified by the withdrawal of seventy. Opposition members from the Chamber of Deputies on the day that the new Ministers took their seats. People began to shout in public places "Long live the republic!" and the situation became so critical that troops were held in readiness to prevent an outbreak. It is not, therefore, surprising that amid so much popular discontent an attempt should be made on the life of the King.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Adjutant Baranoff, who became famous during the Russo-Turkish war as the commander of the *Vista*, an old Russian merchant vessel turned into a gunboat, in which he whipped a Turkish iron-clad after a five hours' fight off Kustendie in July 1877, has been court-martialed and dismissed from the service for making use of insulting language in reference to the Ministry of Marine.

A little eastern boy made a gun out of a piece of gas-pipe by plugging up the end with a rivet. He fired it off. His father can't find the pipe now, but he could use the boy for one if he could find enough of him.

They Don't Forget.

The attempts of the Democrats to alienate the colored vote from the Republican party are failures. They may co-erce them, they may silence them, but to induce them voluntarily to cast Democratic ballots they never can. Everywhere, and on all occasions, when unrestrained, the colored citizen will vote the Republican ticket. The sentiment actuating them all was tersely expressed by Parker Loring, an ex-slave of Louisiana, when he said: "I was dead; the Republican party touched me and I lived. I was in bonds, and it made me free. I was a thing, and it created me a man. If ever I forget it, let a just God take me hence, for I shall no longer be fit to live." "There is not a colored man in all the south, however ignorant, who doesn't feel all this burning in his heart.—*Carolinian.*"

The introduction of American anthracite into Switzerland has directed the attention of the Swiss to their own coal fields, which they believe may be made to supply their wants.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

December 42.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady. Sales of 220 cask at 38 cents per gallon, closing quiet.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 20 for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—The market opened steady at \$1 10 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1 60@2 60 for Hard and Yellow Dip. Sales of receipts at quotations.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened dull, with no sales reported. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	10 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 5-16 "
S. Good Ordinary,	" "
Low Middling,	11 11-16 "
Middling,	12 "
Good Middling,	12 1/2 "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	222 bales
Spirits turpentine,	116 casks
Rosin,	709 bbls
Tar,	121 bbls
Crude turpentine,	100 bbls

December 26.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article opened steady at 38 cts per gallon for regular packages. Sales of 100 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 20 for Strained and Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—The market was steady at \$1 10 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1 60@2 60 for Hard and Yellow Dip. Sales of receipts.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened quiet, with no sales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	10 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 5-16 "
Strict Good Ordinary,	" "
Low Middling,	11 11-16 "
Middling,	12 "
Good Middling,	12 1/2 "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	362 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	445 casks
Rosin,	3,218 bbls
Tar,	201 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	273 bbls

December 29.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 38 cents per gallon for regular packages. Sales of 300 casks at quotations.

ROSIN.—Market was steady at \$1 20 for Strained and Good Strained. Sales reported.

TAR.—Market was firm, at \$1 10 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1 60@2 60 for hard and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened firm, at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	10 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 5-16 "
Strict Good Ordinary,	" "
Low Middling,	11 11-16 "
Middling,	12 "
Good Middling,	12 1/2 "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	84 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	94 casks
Rosin,	749 bbls
Tar,	12 "
Crude turpentine,	37 "

December 30.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 42 cents per gallon for regular packages with sales reported of 400 casks.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at \$1 25 for Strained and Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—Sales reported at \$1 10 per bbl, of 280 lbs, the market closing quiet.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1 60@2 60 for Hard and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Market opened firm, but closed quiet at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	10 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 5-16 "
Strict G. Ordinary,	" "
Low Middling,	11 11-16 "
Middling,	12 "
Good Middling,	12 1/2 "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	153 bales
Spirits turpentine,	467 casks
Rosin,	2,731 bbls
Tar,	144 "
Crude turpentine,	551 "

December 31.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 42 cents per gallon for regular packages, being a decline of 2 cents with sales of the day at the above quotations.

ROSIN.—The market opened dull at \$1 25 for Strained and \$1 40 for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

TAR.—Market was quiet at \$1 10 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at \$1 60 for Hard and \$2 60

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

for Yellow Dip, closing steady.
COTTON.—The market opened firm and nominal, and later sales were effected of 400 bales on a basis of 11 1/2 cents per lb, for Middling, closing quiet at the following official quotations:
Ordinary, 10 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, 11 5-16 "
Strict Good Ordinary, " "
Low Middling, 11 11-16 "
Middling, 12 "
Good Middling, 12 1/2 "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	31 bales
Spirits Turpentine	210 casks
Rosin,	607 bbls
Tar,	55 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	386 bbl

January 2.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 42 cts per gallon, for regular packages, with sales of 375 casks at that price, closing quiet.

ROSIN.—Market opened quiet at \$1 25 for Strained and Good Strained, with sales later in the day of 4,000 bbls Good Strained at that price.

TAR.—Market for this article was firm at \$1 10 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1 60@2 60 for Hard and for Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened firm, with sales of 100 bales at 12 1/2 cents per pound for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	10 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 1-16 "
Strict Good Ordinary,	11 11-16 "
Low Middling,	12 "
Middling,	12 "
Good Middling,	12 1/2 "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	210 bales
Spirits Turpentine	409 casks
Rosin,	3,593 bbls
Tar,	238 bbls
Crude Turpentine	171 bbls

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUS HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

dec 8.—17

GOLD. Great chance to make money in gold. If you can't get gold you can't make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and most illustrated family publication, in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant work of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage me for money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home or at night. You can do it as well as others. I will give you all particulars, directions and terms free. I want an agent in every town. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. aug 17.—18.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWS-PAPER, devoted to news, politics, literature, &c.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT ROCKING-HAM, N. C.
HAS BY FAR THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE FREE COUNTRY.
TERMS IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year.....\$1 00
One copy six months.....75
One copy three months.....50
oet 12

Editor and Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

I HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR

attention that imitations of our article are

being sold in this market, notice is hereby

given to all, who may concern

vending of any article, with an

of trade marks above described, will be

prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S.

Congress.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,

18 Beaver street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Great Carriage Manufacturing House of the World.

EMERSON, FISHER & CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TOP BUGGIES AND PHAETONS,

Best material, good workmanship, handsome styles, strong and durable vehicles in every respect.

70,000 Carriages

Manufactured by EMERSON, FISHER & CO, are now in use in every part of the American Continent.

They give unflinching satisfaction. All their work is warranted. They have received testimonials from all parts of the county of purport similar to the following, hundreds of which are on file subject to inspection:

Messrs. EMERSON, FISHER & CO. GAINA, ILLS., July 16, 1879.
I have used one of your Top Buggies three years, and three of them two years in my livery stable, and they have given me perfect satisfaction and are in constant use. OSCAR SMALLLEY.

Messrs. CORROCK & JOHNSON. NEWBERRY, S. C., July 17, 1879.
Your firm—I have been using the Emerson & Fisher Buggy I bought from you as roughly I suppose as any one could. I had a fast horse, drove him at full speed, sometimes with two grown ladies and myself in the buggy, and it is to-day worth all the money I paid for it. I say the Emerson & Fisher Buggies were good. A. M. TEAGUE, Farmer.

The favorable reputation the Carriages have made in localities where they have been used for several years by Liveries, Physicians, Farmers and others requiring hard and constant use, has led to an increased demand from those localities, to meet which the manufacturing facilities of their mammoth establishment have been extended, enabling them now to turn out in good style.

360 CARRIAGES A WEEK.

EMERSON, FISHER & CO.'S CARRIAGES ARE THE BEST.



That the public may be protected against imitations and fraud we specially caution all purchasers of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER to see that the word CAPCINE on each plaster is spelled correctly. Do not allow some other plaster to be palmed off under similar sounding names, with the assurance that it is the same thing or as good. Bear in mind that the only object such vendors can have is the fact that they can buy imitations at half the price of the genuine, and they hope by this substitution to gain a small additional profit.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Pharmaceutical Chemists, New York. Jan 4-18

AGENTS WANTED. For the richly illustrated work, "A Complete and Brilliant History of the Great War of 1812."

Gen. Grant Around the World
By H. N. J. T. Headley, the prince of descriptive authors. Describes Royal Entertainments, Royal Palaces (from Cairo-Egypt to London), the Emperor of China, Japan, etc. A million people want to know the latest stage of our life to make money. Beware of "cheap-penny" imitations by unknown authors. For particulars, address, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers, Publishers, Philadelphia. dec 7-18

\$66 a week in your own town. \$50 a month in free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALL, & Co., Portland, Maine. and 18-

Coal and Wood!!
THE MOST POPULAR YARD ON THE WHARF is run by J. A. S. SPRINGER, near the foot of Chestnut street.

Low prices rule the day.
Large sales justify the rule.
All customers served honestly and promptly.
dec 14 J. A. SPRINGER.

PARLOR ORGAN sold and sent by express 2 full sets, 4000 feet, 2 Knives, 2 Knives, only \$8. Address D. S. Hapgood, 100 Bleecker St., New York. dec 7-18

\$10 TO \$1000 invested in Wall Street makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address, Laxter & Co., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, New York. dec 7-18

EPILEPSY, FITS, Fall sickness, St. Vitus Dan's, convulsions and all Nervous Affections, cured by Dr. V. von Berg's Celebrated German Cure. An infallible and one-cure remedy; warranted to effect a cure, and permanent cure. Statistics show an average of 95 cures out of every 100 cases. A Free Bottle sent to any sufferer sending us their Express at P. O. address, R. F. Cooke & Co., 111 West 34th St., New York. dec 7-18

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS!
Pianos and Organs, at Extraordinary Low Prices for Cash. Installments received. Splendid Organs at \$55, \$85, \$100, \$125, \$150 and \$200. 7 octave Rosewood Piano at \$150 and \$175. 7 1/2 do \$180, \$200 upwards. Not paid for. Eminent Pianos, by Steinway & Sons, Mailed. Horace Waters, Manufacturer & Dealer, 254 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 3579, dec 7-18

PIANOS—Grand, Cover and Lock 13 Stops, 3 act Reeds, 2 Knives, 2 Knives, 2 Knives, only \$8. Address D. S. Hapgood, 100 Bleecker St., Washington, N. J. Jan 4-18

Agents Read This!
We want an Agent in this County to whom we will pay a salary of \$100 per month and expenses to sell our wonderful invention. Sample free. Address at once SHELMAN & CO., Marshall, Michigan. Jan 4-18